

ARCHITECTURES FOR NETCENTRIC COMPUTING SYSTEMS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Serial No: 09/676,227 filed on September 29, 2000. This application also claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C.

5 §119(e) of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/163,477 filed on November 3, 1999.

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Field of the Invention

10 The present invention relates generally to business computing systems, and more particularly to a netcentric execution architecture, a development architecture and an operations architecture that are preferentially used with a netcentric computing system.

Background of the Invention

15 Computer based business solutions have existed for various different types of transactions since the mid-to-late 1960s. During this time period, the technology focused on the use of batch technology. In batch processing, the business user would present a file of transactions to the application. The computer system would then run through the transactions, processing each one, essentially without user intervention. The system would provide reporting at some point in the batch processing. Typically, the reports would be
20 batch printed, which in turn, would be used by the business user to correct the input transactions that were resubmitted along with the next batch of transactions.

In the 1970s, businesses began a transition to on-line, interactive transactions. At a conceptual level, this processing opened up the file of transactions found in batch transactions and allowed the user to submit them one at a time, receiving either immediate
25 confirmation of the success of the transaction or else feedback on the nature of the transaction error. The conceptually simple change of having the user interact with the computer on a transaction-at-a-time basis caused huge changes in the nature of business computing. More important, users saw huge changes in what they could do on a day-to-day basis. Customers were no longer forced to wait for a batch run to process the
30 particular application. In essence, the computer had an impact on the entire work flow of the business user.

Along with the advent of on-line interactive systems, it was equally significant that the systems provided a means for the business user to communicate with others in the